

# The Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

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## NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT.

## MILLARD FILLMORE.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## A. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

## American Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE.

## HON. NEIL S. BROWN, of Davidson.

BORACE M. NABARD, of Knox.

## 4TH DISTRICT.

## J. M. D. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

2d. — WOES WHITE, of Knox.

## E. REESE BRASSON, of H. Miller.

4th. — W. P. HICKERSON, of Coffee.

## E. ROBERT HATTON, of Wilson.

6th. — W. H. WISENER, of Bedford.

## C. C. CROW, of Giles.

8th. — J. M. CHARLES, of Montgomery.

## I. S. HAWKINS, of Carroll.

10th. — JOSEPH R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

Friday August 15, 1856.

FILLMORE.—The foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.—HANOT CLAY.

I beguest to my well beloved nephew Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant award presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction that he sell it to me when necessary to support and protect our glorious Union and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign or domestic traitors.—This bequeathal made as moments of my high regard, affection and esteem which I bear to him as a high-minded, honest and honorable man.—ANDREW JACKSON.

We like to see the confidence manifested by the Americans hereabout, that Tennessee is certain for Fillmore, provided that such confidence does not paralyze the energies of the party. Before they work, in order to secure the result they so confidently anticipated, are they leaving truth and justice to work out their own salvation against all odds? I am true, we have many able and willing speakers, who triumphantly defend the principles of the party, by exposing the misrepresentations of our opponents. It is true that they kindle the fire of enthusiasm in American hearts, and strengthen the convictions of those already convinced of the justice of their cause. But, who hear their speeches? The men for whose benefit they should be made, dare not come within hearing—their leaders know the dangers, to a bad cause, of a fair investigation, and the sagacious masses have their orders to keep away from American gatherings and the order itself implicitly obeyed. This is true, every man in this community knows. Go to the Court-house when an American speaks, and the figure of Fillmore will cover all the sagacity present; but let a sagacious speak, and the Americans almost crowd out the few of the opposition who belong to this locality. But how clearly this fact may serve to show the difference between the two parties, in independence and intelligence, it shows no less clearly, the great necessity existing for something more than public speaking, to secure the triumph of our principles.

We must organize, and every man must go to work with a determination to effect some good by his individual efforts—to save or gain a vote. Our opponents are making an effort, compared with which, all their previous efforts are but child's play. Their missionaries, with printed falsehoods in their pockets, and devils on their tongues, are climbing the hills descending the valleys and penetrating the forests in search of materials of which to make votes. Every house is visited, and every voter whose intelligence does not repel the attempt, is made the victim of a party without principle and without scruples, but shrouded in tireless energy and corrupt resources. These efforts can not be met and counteracted by Court-house speech or street corner discussions. The only sure means to be found in such organization as will enable us to send the antidote after the poison—to let the truth be seen by every man, upon whom a fraud has been practised. Is the party thus organized, in this county, and are its members thus at work? If not, upon what ground is based the assumption that Tennessee is safe for Fillmore? It is not enough that we have truth on our side, that truth must be made apparent in the masses by laying it before their eyes, and to do this without an efficient organization, is utterly impossible.

In appealing to the American party to organize for the purpose of countering the efforts of our opponents, we do not mean that the members shall be ordered to keep aloof from all gatherings, for they would cease to be Americans, could they be thus controlled. We do not ask that they shall circulate documents replete with falsehoods, to mislead the people, for that would disgrace the name they bear; but we ask them to procure documents containing FACTS, and see that they are placed in the hands of the people, and that their minds are disengaged of the errors which have been engrossed upon them by those falsehoods. Facts, for the people, with which the country is filled, if the seat of the party can not stimulate it to an effort great enough to accomplish this purpose, then nothing can be done. The party, to which another replied, that probably he was, but withdrew.

For the vast patronage of the government—indeed, it is ours, and we wielded with regard to the interests of the country, especially those of the general.

The Barbecue at Sycamore Mills, last Saturday, will long be remembered by the Americans of that section. There were between 1500 and 2000 persons present, many of them ladies. Gen. Wash. Garrison made the first speech, which was listened to with deep interest, by the entire audience. He discussed all the issues of the canvass, in a powerful and convincing manner. He had with him the letter of Gen. Jackson, written but short time before his death, in which he charges Buchanan with a want of moral courage, and made propositions to him, involving deep corruption. He exhibited the letter, and called on the old democratic friends of Gen. Jackson, who were present, to come up and testify themselves that it was genuine. Gen. Garrison proceeded to read it, and showed that it had been correctly copied by the Nashville papers.

The effort produced by the exhibition of this letter, was magical, and we do not doubt that it was instrumental in rousing some votes for Fillmore, on that day. At the close of the speech, dinner was announced, and the crowd did ample justice to the rich feast spread out before them.

Dinner being over, John F. House Esq. took the stand, and it is unnecessary, in a community where he is so well known, for us to say he made a good speech—he never makes any other sort—and this was one of his happiest efforts. His speech was replete with wit, humor and eloquence, and every word of it held its weight. This single effort is sufficient to place Mr. House in the front rank of茶餐。

Musical, dancing and firing of cannon closed the scene, and all went home, in high spirits.

The Charleston Mercury was assailed by the course of the democratic members of Congress, who have been passing internal improvement bills over the head of their President. To one who does not know that party, the fact is startling; but we see nothing in it that might not have been expected, after the anomalous action of the Cincinnati convention. When they put an internal improvement man upon a platform which denounces the system as unconstitutional, they were bound to sustain him in his opinions. But this is not the whole secret of their action. A million and a half of dollars to Mississippi, and large sums to other States, for purposes of internal improvement, is no trifling bid for votes, and it comes cheap too—not a dollar of it out of the pockets of those who vote the pay. It is appropriate, too, to buy votes for Buchanan by employing the treasury upon similar objects, whether local or national, there would soon be no debt in it.

This should teach the people how dangerous a corrupt party is to the government, and it clearly shows how almost impossible it is to remove such a party from power, when it can command all the means of the government, and has no conscience to forbid their unlawful application. The Mercury errs in looking for some honest motive for this great change in democratic policy.

One reason why the foreigners are detesting Buchanan, in crowds, is, that they have tried ten cents a day for labor, in the small country, and don't wish to try it again in this. It is a good system for the rich, but it is starvation to the poor laborer and his family.

Now we won the distinction of having cast the first vote for a dissolution of the Union. The Black Republican ticket has succeeded by a majority of 300.

A Strong Vote.—A vote was taken on the steamboat Troy, on Wednesday, on the occasion of the New York Slave Sewers' excursion. Alderman Ericks, Messrs. Cooper, Harvey Everett and Councilman Merritt being the inspectors. The result was as follows—Fillmore 1127, Buchanan, 63, Fremont, 32.

Worse than Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Goggin, in a speech before the Whig Convention, referred to and read an extract from Mr. Buchanan's speech on the treaty for annexing Texas. In that speech, made in June 1844, Mr. Buchanan took the ground, that "THE TREATY ITSELF OUGHT TO SHOW HOW MANY FREE AND HOW MANY SLAVE STATES SHOULD BE MADE OF HIS TERRITORY." \*

\* There should be some fixed and fundamental rule established on this subject, BY THE TREATY OR ACT OF ANNEXATION."

Now, a TREATY is made by the President and the Senate, and is the supreme law of the land, without the co-operation of the House of Representatives, unless a grant of money should be needed to carry the treaty into effect. This is the worst species of Wilton Provison that has ever been devised.

Wilmet required all three—North House of

Congress and the Executives—to concur in the adoption of his restriction before it could be valid. But this great friend of the South, and profound constitutional lawyer, James Buchanan, had a nearer road to the same point. He frequently avowed his stern opposition to the extension of slavery and his avowal can only be reconciled with his anxiety for the acquisition of Cuba, on the supposition that he would prohibit slavery there BY THE TREATY OR ACT OF ANNEXATION.

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